Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Sporting Idle.
AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Romeo and Juliet.
BLOOL THEATRE-8:15-The Marquis of Michigan.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Little Corporal.
CASINO-8-The Belle of New-York.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:10-A Runaway Girl.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine

CARTA.

GARDEN THEATRE—7:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Catherine.

GRAND OPERA TOURE—8:7—Tempest Tossed.

MABLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:20—Yankee Doodle Dandy.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Circustente (Circusteville). KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE—\$:15—The Christian.
KOSTER & RIAL'S S In Gotham.
LYCKEM THEATRE—2 8:70 A Colonial Cirl.

MI'RRAY HILL THEATRE 2 S.15 Confusion.
PASTOR'S -12 to 11 p. m. Vaudeville.
RAM T. JANK'S THEATRE 2 S - Vandeville.
WALLACK'S THEATRE S.25 A Ledy of Quality

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Extraordinary naval preparation change in the situation as regards Fashoda.

Aguinaldo has issued two proclamations, in one of which he warns the anti-American Filipinos to desist from disobeying his instructions.

Reports from Manila showed the existence of much sickness among the existence of much sickness among the troops there. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bank-rupt London promoter, made further revelations regarding payments of big sums to prominent people in connection with his promotions.

DOMESTIC - The Navy Department decided to make new contracts for the four monitors authorized by Congress, which will double the efficiency of the vessels. — The War Department has nearly completed its programme the military occupation of Cuba. gating Commission took testimony in Washing-gating Commission took testimony in Washing-ton and in Lexington, Ky. —— The first test gating Commission took testimony in Washington and in Lexington, Kv. — The first test in this country of armor-plate made by the Krupp process took place at the works of the Bethlehem fron Company, and was a great success. — Senator Hoar delivered a speech in Worcester advocating the renunciation of the Philippines. — Justice Chester, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision against the acquisition of any part of the Adirondack Forest Preserve for railway purposes.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and weak. ——
Colonel Roosevelt made twenty-two addresses on Long Island to enthusiastic audiences.
The School Boart of Manhattan and The Bronx decided that in view of the present uncertain condition of its finances teachers who had received the stock of departments. colved licenser as heads of departments must wait for the additional salary which should accompany their promotion. A gang of rowdies attacked a Republican parade on the West Side with stones and clubs, knocking out one man's eye and twinter. one man's eye and injuring three other men.

The Committee of One Hundred continued The Committee of the property of the speed work for an independent bench.

Senator Platt said last night that the election of the entire Republican State ticket was assured, and he branded as a "baseless, slander-cous falsehood" a Democratic report that he was lukewarm to the ticket.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day; Fair. The temperature yesterday; Highest, 61 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 54%.

THE SEVATE AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY. The control of the next Senate, that which will come in on March 4, and will have power, with the House, to enact all laws regarding government of conquered territory, its relations | tion of ill will, coming on the eve of the elecwith the Union, the taxes to be levled on its inhabitants and their trade, and the changes which may then be necessary in the United States tariff and internal revenue laws, is of extreme importance. It is by no means probable that these questions can be settled at the coming short session of the present Congress, not only because the time will be insufficient, but much more because the present Senate can be controlled by Democrats, Populists and Silver men, who are not likely to agree with the Ad-

ministration or the House on questions affecting

The terms of thirty Senators expire every other year, and there is one vacancy from Oregen already filled by a sound-money Republican. The election of a Republican in place of Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, is a gain. Three other Republicans have been elected, from Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont, and the election of Republicans is not doubted from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Washington, making twelve Republicans who are sound on all issues, against ten who opposed free silver and twelve who voted for the present tariff. These, with the other Republicans who hold over and were right in this year's vote on the money question, will make thirty-eight Republicans sound on that issue and forty-five on the tariff question. Whether Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, and Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, who voted for the tariff bill, will be re-elected, or their places filled by Senators of the same mind, is not certain. The States to elect in which the Republicans may gain are California, Delaware, Indiana, New-Jersey, New-York, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Should these eight States elect sound-money Republicans the Senate would be composed of forty-six such Republicans, against forty-four Senators of all other shades, and fifty-three sound protectionists against all others. But the fact is not overlooked that on the tariff question the Republicans have had the aid of one Democrat. M'Enery, of Louisiana, and on the silver ques-

much hope of carrying the Legislature in this State, and are much less hopeful than they were in New-Jersey. The prospect seems decidedly against them in Wisconsin, North Dakota and West Virginia. These five States, though closely contested, seem likely to elect Republicans, making forty-three for sound money and fifty for protection, with California, Delaware and Indiana not yet recorded. Indiana ought not to be in doubt, though it is contested desperately by the Democrats, and with it the Republicans would have forty-four soundmoney votes, enough, with one Democrat, as before, and the vote of the Vice-President, to carry any measure. In any event, their majority on the tariff question seems certain to be sufficient. They also have strong hopes of success in California and Delaware, and either of the silver issue will not lose its strength ma- erything else on the Croker ticket naturally | suit is that they have been rightly and under-

tion of one, Caffery, of Louisiana, who hold

The Democrats themselves no longer indulge

it is plainly unsafe to neglect any proper effort in any of the contested States.

For, while the silver question remains open

with a possible majority of Senators for free

coinage, it is liable to affect action on every

other question, even on the tariff. It can hardly fail, while that state of things continues, to affect all action with regard to conquered territory, and even on any treaty of peace that may be submitted, if the silver agitators feel hope of gaining strength by entangling and embarrassing affairs until after the Presidential election. This year can hardly so far settle things that the Democratic-Populist-Silver combination will cease to make the silver question prominent in the Presidential contest. But the elections can so far settle it that National interests will not be again disturbed by that issue until the Presidential campaign comes. Nor would there be risk enough of mischief to disturb business interests materially even during that campaign if the next Senate should start with a clear majority for honest money as well as | said: for Protection.

TAMMANY AND THE SCHOOLS.

A little while ago certain newspapers in this city which had been devoting much attention to the subject of insufficient school accommodations, and demanding that the municipal government should provide whatever sum of money might be necessary to supply the lack, had the satisfaction of announcing that they had won their case. They said that the authorities had been convinced of their duty to rectify a great evil, from which the whole community, and most of all the poor, were suffering, and that a long-standing repreach was about to be removed. We have no reason to doubt the sinerity of our contemporaries with respect to this matter, but they appear to have been mistaken. The local administration having decided that the municipality had already passed the constitutional limit of indebtedness, and could, therefore, issue no more bonds for publie improvements, the Board of Education was compelled to ask for such an appropriation in the tax budget for next year as would enable it to build needed schoolhouses. But the Board of Estimate has cut out the whole amount demanded for that purpose, and the community is left with nothing more satisfactory than the old vague promise of a bond issue at some indefinite time in the future.

In taking this course Tammany is entirely consistent. It has always been shamefully neglectful of the city's educational interests. During its long lease of power it permitted the school accommodations to fall far below the public requirements, both in extent and quality, so that when it was turned out of office four years ago there were nearly 50,000 more children of school age than there were school sittings, and many of the buildings had fallen into a shabby and dangerous condition. It was an immense task to put the educational establishment on a suitable footing, but Mayor Strong's administration, realizing its importance, set about it promptly, had already accomplished much when it retired, and would have left the work in process of rapid completion if Tammany had not invented the debt limit dilemma and called a halt. Of course, everybody knows that the present administration took particular pleasure in thus balking a Board of Education which it could not control and which it tried in vain to get rid of, and there is no risk in saying that it is now glad of an excuse for cutting down the estimate by the amount needed for new schools.

But in the mean time the deficiency of school accommodations, actual and prospective, is a very serious thing to the vast majority of people whose children are or at any time may be crowded out. It is a misfortune of which a large proportion of them are fully conscious, and Democratic newspapers have produced a great deal of evidence to prove that they know where the fault lies and are properly resentful. It is one of the strongest indictments of Tammany Hall that it has always fostered ignorance, and all the evils which ignorance engenders, by failing to make suitable provision lic schools. This latest r tion, is likely to be remembered at the polls.

CONVERTED.

Congratulations are due to "The New-York Times" for its honesty and courage in refusing to support Democratic free-silver candidates for Congress and the State Legislature. It requires no little courage for a newspaper thus to change its views in the middle of a political campaign, and subject itself to reproach from party associates for the sake of giving expression to a tardy conviction on any subject. and "The Times" is entitled to full credit for this obedience to its judgment and its conscience. Some two weeks ago "The Times" declared that if The Tribune would show it where the fight for sound money was going on it would "be in the thickest of it in a jiffy," but it could not see any sound-money issue involved in the election of a Senator and Congressmen in New-York, and contended that, even if there were such an issue, the Republicans were not fit to make it, having "buncoed" gold Democrats into voting for McKinley. The Tribune then pointed out that the Republicans had done everything in their power for currency reform, and kept their pledges of 1896 so far as the silverite control of the Senate would permit, and that now the hope of currency reform rested in the election of a sound-money House of Representatives, and of Republican legislators who would replace free-silver Senators with soundmoney men. We pointed out also how "The Times" had rejoiced in the election of a Repub-Hean Governor and two Congressmen in Oregon last June as a great sound-money victory, how it then thought the Republicans good enough gold men to be fit to raise the sound-money issue even in a contest for Governor, and urged upon it the duty of working to secure thirty-four sound-money Congressmen in New-York as well as two in Oregon. Since that time "The Times" has been thinking, and to good purpose; for, convinced of the correctness of our view, yesterday morning it came out for sound money with a leading editorial, in which it said:

"The Times" will advise no man to vote for a candidate for Congress or the Legislature who is not known to be by conviction and utterance a sound-money man. State issues for Roosevelt and Van Wyck, NATIONAL ISSUES FOR CONGRESSMEN; THE SOUND-MONEY ISSUE IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, SINCE SENATOR MI RPHY'S SUCCESSOR IS TO BE CHOSEN BY THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. Every intelligent voter can draw these distinctions between State

can draw these distinctions between State business and the Nation's business, and make his ballot speak his mind.

No man ought to seek an election to Congress unless he is willing to tell what he thinks about one of the most important questions that can come before him. THE VOTERS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH HAVE A RIGHT TO ASK come before him. THE VOTERS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH HAVE A RIGHT TO ASK THEIR CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES HOW THEY ARE GOING TO VOTE ON SILVER COINAGE IF THE QUESTION COMES UP. FAILING TO RECEIVE A SATISFACTORY ANSWER OR GETTING NO ANSWER AT ALL, THEY ARE AT LIBERTY TO VOTE WITH THE OPPOSITION.

Now, we call that highly honorable. It must performed the pledge, and what is of no less these States, with the others already named, be to any newspaper a strong temptation to importance—the revolutionary leaders kept their would end doubt on the silver question also. persevere through a campaign in a course once | heads. Instead of "expecting all things in an But it is not to be overlooked that loss of any entered upon, particularly when a change is hour," they were content to let their freedom two of the eight States not reckoned as certain likely to affect unfavorably some other feature be a thing of gradual growth. Years passed bewould leave the majority on the money quest of the campaign about which it has not fore a constitution was granted, with a repretion dependent on the vote of a Democrat changed. "The Times" still supports Mr. Van sentative Parliament and universal suffrage. against the overwhelming sentiment in his Wyck as against Mr. Roosevelt, and the fact. But all these things came in time, and just as party, and while it is by no means certain that | that it has been obliged to repudlate nearly ev- soon as the nation was ready for them. The re-

and this would lead a less resolute paper to hesitate to make a further change at this late day. ernment in Japan has proved one of the great-It opposes Croker's attack upon the independence of the Bench and the candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court whom he has nominated in his attempt to punish Justice Daly. It declines to advise anybody to vote for Elliot Danforth, the assistant of Maynard in the Dutchess against the dodging Democratic candidates for Congress and the State Senate and Assembly.

This is indeed a notable conversion. Perto go beyond its convictions to adopt ours in a matter in which it is so manifestly honest and campaign may suffice for "The Times" to go the whole distance to get into the thickest of the sound-money fight, where it stood so vallantly last winter, when on February 12 it

Raines laws, canal jobs and Plattism are good nough issues for our city and town elections, enough issues for our city and town elections, but next fall we elect Congressmen, and that raises the great National issue of honest money. On that question, as often as it is presented, the people of New-York will speak as they spoke in 1896. They will never speak otherwise, though the obstinate stupidity of Democrats and the partisan foxiness of Republicans keep the issue alive till doomsday.

So it is not upon Croker in New-York City

So it is not upon Croker in New-York City nat Mr. Hill had need to call for prudent sunsels and the avoidance of mistakes, but upthat Mr. Hill had need to can lot put of counsels and the avoidance of mistakes, but upon his former colleague Murphy, in the Senate, and upon McClellan and Cummings and the other Democrats in the House who have just joined in an attempt to convince the people of this State that the Democratic party, East and West, he present upon unsafe unworthy and dis-West, is unsound, unsafe, unworthy and dis-

vote of New-York's Democratic Senator

The vote of New-York's Democratic Senator and Congressmen upon the Teller resolution, if it be not atoned for and disavowed, will give the Republicans the victory in a great majority of the Congress districts next fail.

The Republican House of Representatives is our bulwark against free silver and repudiation. The people of New-York will not vote to destroy it. AND IN ELECTING REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN THEY WILL TAKE OCCASION TO ELECT A REPUBLICAN GOV-OCCASION TO ELECT A REPUBLICA ERNOR AND LEGISLATURE ALSO.

The Teller resolution has not been atomed for or disavowed. The Democratic party, East as well as West, is unsound, unsafe, unworthy and dishonest, and there is still a jiffy left for helping the sound-money people, while electing Republican Congressmen, to take occasion to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature also,

POLICE BLACKMAILING.

Our good neighbor, "The Brooklyn Eagle," answers the charge of "wide openness" by the | is to be "turned down." It is Nemesis. statement that Augustus Van Wyck's relation to Robert A. Van Wyck would make him of all blackmail, the existence of which in this borfor months a matter of common knowledge and complaint on the part of people familiar with such affairs on this side of the East River. the police question is the light it throws upon posterous and not half so amusing as Coxey. Colonel Roosevelt as a Police Commissioner, his errata in that office and his possible errata in the Governor's office, and after referring to his record in the Police Department as announced by Mr. Croker, it suggests: "We rather think 'our friends the enemy will be sorry they brought the matter up."

The Tribune at least will not be sorry. It believes in clean homes and a chance for the re- | was understood, and on what ground. spectable poor to bring up their children to pure lives, and not be subjected to the protected attacks of vice, such as can be heard of by inquiry of Father Piscopo, of the Church of the Most Precious Blood, or of almost any Jewish rabbi, or of any frequenter of the Tenderloin, or of the poor people who told Frank Moss the other night that Martin Engel was the patron of indecency and crime in their neighborhood. It sees these things. It knows them to be true with that moral certainty which satisfies most people on a subject of which they cannot get legal proof, except by the confession of criminals or by participation with them. The Tribune denounced this infamy long before the campaign opened; for instance, in July, when Police Captain Dean acknowledged the truth of Father P!scopo's statements and was exiled to Westchester a few days later. It will not cease to denounce police blackmail and protection of immoral resorts at every opportunity, even though it bring out a thousand revelations of mistakes by Colonel Roosevelt as Police Commissioner. Anything else would be as unthinkable for The Tribune as to have worked to do away with the old Tammany police corruption. striven for clean government when clean gov-Low, and then, on the return to power of Tammany, to have joined Mr. Croker's club and become an apologist for his present city government, including its police blackmail. Our friend "The Eagle" is and has been a Democratic paper, and it is natural that it should support Mr. Van Wyck and take little interest in Manhattan topics, with which it has not had to deal and which are not pleasant for its candidate to deal with. We do not find fault with it. But as for The Tribune, it was against police blackmailing in 1894 and it is still against it in 1898, and it would not be less against it if every blackmailer and every immoral resort should turn in and work for Theodore Roosevelt.

A JAPANESE JUBILEE.

This is a great day in Japan, and among Japanese in all parts of the world. It is the forty-sixth anniversary of the Emperor's birth, and the thirtieth of his accession to the throne, Those facts alone would give it chiefly personal interest, but it has much more. It is also the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of New Japan, of the beginning of the new era, of the abolition of media-valism and feudalism and despotism, and of the establishment of free institutions and representative government, and the pushing forward of Japan to equal standing with the European and American Powers. We might add that it is the forty-sixth anniversary of the opening of Japan to intercourse with the Perry, of the Mississippi, was receiving orders to sail to Japan. Of that voyage and its results Japan and all the world may well think gratefully. But to-day thoughts will dwell most upon the stirring deeds of 1868, which served as a glorious and consummating sequel to those of

sixteen years before. It was on November 3, 1868, that the Satsuma coup d'état was effected. In general the nobles of great clans would be the upholders, not the destroyers, of feudalism, but in this case the reverse was true. The chieftains of the Satsuma and some other clans were the leaders of the revolution against the Tycoons. From the first the movement was destined to succeed. It culminated on this day thirty years ago, when Mutsu Hito, then a lad of sixteen, was placed upon the imperial throne as Mikado, and was made to swear a solemn oath to give his empire a representative government. He falthfully

terially as a result of the elections this year, | hampers its efforts in behalf of Mr. Van Wyck, | standingly used, and that the experiment of popular-we might almost say republican-govest successes in the history of the world.

We may observe with interest that at the very time of this Japanese jubilee the great kindred nation, which has so stubbornly withstood all the influences that have prevailed in Japan, is now wishing for their exercise and groping County election fraud. Now it has declared blindly for Japanese leadership. It would be, perhaps, too optimistic to expect, or even to hope, that China will follow Japan and duplicate her career. Perhaps it is not in her people haps it is all that anybody ought to expect, and to do so. Perhaps the processes of national dewe certainly are not disposed to urge a neighbor | cay have gone too far, and nothing can now come but dissolution. At least it is of grateful omen that many of the wisest minds in China conscientious. And yet we are not without hope | have turned toward Japan for aid and guidance. that even the few days still remaining of the and it may mean that Japanese influences will prevail in at least some fragment of the crumbling Chinese Empire. What is most to the present purpose is, however, to observe the continued and steady progress of Japan herself, and the assurance the present gives of her future greatness. It would be hard to find a nation that has made fewer mistakes, and impossible to find one that has made more progress, in these thirty years; and-at least outside of the Anglo-Saxon world-we are not prepared to point to a nation whose future is marked with higher promise, and with stronger confidence of the fulfilment of that promise, than is that of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

> Danforth's supporters are bringing to the front his private and domestic virtues as an offset against his criminal record in the Maynard conspiracy. If he is really such an ornament of private life he ought to be elected to it as a permanent fixture. In politics and publie service the brand on his hide, lasting as the hive itself, takes away all his beauty.

> It is reported that M. Dupuy, the new French Mercier. That is, he will have the Dreyfus revision conducted without regard to the personal ease and comfort of that officer. It will be remembered that General Mercler was the War Minister under whose zealous anti-Jewish administration Captain Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Isle. Afterward, when Colonel Picquart investigated the case, became convinced that Dreyfus had been unjustly or at least illegally condemned, and made known the latter fact to his superior officer, General Gonse rebuked him, saying: "What is it to you? Don't you know 'Mercier is involved in the case? Do you want "to compromise him?" And now General Mercler

In Croker's string of campaign orators Altmen least indulgent to Robert A. Van Wyck as | geld is represented by a hole in the procession. the head of a government of systematic police | Like Brutus's bust, his absence outshines his presence and is an improvement to the parade. ough "The Eagle" doubts, though it has been But on invitation he would no doubt have come without extradition papers and spread himself in the contest in his customary loose-jointed manner, a terror to his allies, and to mankind at "The Eagle" thinks that the sole relevancy of | large a political spectacle pretty nearly as pre-

> The United States of Central America are really stay united this time.

> The "Matin" of Parls says "It is well under-

PERSONAL.

Years ago, when Mr. Moody was preaching in the siums of a large city, he was delayed in leaving the hall till late in the evening. The exit was in a back street, and as he left the building he found a of roughs waiting to annoy him. As he walked along he heard them say, "Here he comes!" and they prepared to jostle him from the sidewalk and they prepared to jostle him from the sidewalla. Going straight up to the ringlender. Mr. Moody held out his overcoat, and, with seif-possession that commanded complete respect, said: "My friend, won't you just help me en with this overcoat? I am not quite so active now as I was at your age, and some day, when you are as old as I am, I'll be glad to do you the same favor." No bully was ever more completely taken back with surprise. He held the overcoat for the evangelist to get into it, and then, thanking the young man for his aid, Mr. Moody went along unmolested.

José Echegaray, the Spanish writer, whose for dred plays, has turned aside from the path of dradred plays, hos turned aside from the path of dra-matte literature. Moved by pity for the state of his native land, he has come to the conclusion that she can be raised only by greater attention to science and industry. Consequently he has written a book giorifying the great inventions of the cen-tury—the telegraph, photography, the railread, the electric light, the telephone, and, above all, the phonograph. The last named, he thinks, is destined to become of the greatest value to the world, as a substitute for printing.

In consequence of the amicable negotiations carernment was fashlonable, and supported Seth ried on last year between the committee of the Comedie Française and Coquelin, the actor, it is reported that the latter will re-enter the company of the great French theatre at the beginning of the season of 1889-1899, and will produce there, besides "Cyrano de Bergerac," another play, as yet unpublished, by the same author, M. Rostand.

Hearing that Rudyard Kipling's new book had cost its publisher a shilling a word, a London wag wrote to the author, saying that, as wisdom was quoted at retail prices, he would like one word, for which he inclosed a postal order for a shilling. Kipling kept the order and answered with the word

The will of David L. Snyder, who died last week, bequenths to the city of Springie 4 \$200,000 in 4 per cent Government bonds, the annual income from which is to be devoted to beautifying Snyder Park. John Snyder, the bachelor brother of David L. John Snyder, the bachelor brother of David L., who died two years ago, left \$100,000 for the care of the six by poor of the city. The two brothers, in their gift of Snyder Park to the city, disposed of property which, with water rights, was valued at \$25,000. This less bequest runs the total of their gifts to Springfield to over half a million dollars. The remainder of the estate is valued at about \$1,25,000, including several thousand acres of land, it will be divided equally among the testator's nephews and nieces.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The coming trial of the son of Jesse James on a charge of train robbing is just now the burning question in Kansas City. "The Journal" says: Some of the prominent citizens whose names are on the bail bonds of accused train robbers indignantly insist that they have a right to control their own actions. Certainly they have, and other citizens have an equal right to express their opinions of such actions, and they are exercising their rights in this respect just now with a good deal world, for, by an interesting coincidence, Mutsu of freedom. There is a strong popular conviction Hito was born at the very time when Captain in this community that men who sympathize with train robbers and shield and aid them are but little better than the robbers."

Oh, new in the car, at the sermon or play.
We think of Moore's lines, in a paraphrased way,
You may air, you may fum gate furs if you will.
But the odor of moth balls will hang round ther
still.—(I. A. W. Bulletin.

"The Navy and Army Illustrated" says that the wearing of "mufti" by British officers duty is a custom that came in during the thirties of the present century, owing to the foolish irritation that then possessed the lower orders in England, at the instance, to a great extent, of political agitators in Parliament and outside, against the standing army as an institution. In consequence, the Duke of Wellington, then commanderin-Chief at Whitshall, to keep things quiet and the army as much out of evidence as possible in circumstances, directed that all officers should that time onward the custom has grown and hard-ened into an established rule of the service, until nowadays to see an officer in uniform when not on duty is almost a phenomenon. The saving to an officer's pecket, for uniforms cost a lot of money by the present-day usage is another matter.

only the native Kanaka speaks Hawaiian, real from the little I heard of R. It is remarkably award, but there is no doubt that it will add one word to our shang vocabulary. Every soldier who leaves the part carries it way, and somehow it stiers to one's mind. It is "weighthoo" (pronounced willy-kn-how it It means in Hawaiian, Shirike while the ison is hot. It took the fancy of the people who came to Honolulu long ago to grow us with the country and is now a regular term, meaning. That's all right," or, in speaking form, meaning "That's all right," or, in speaking | that s of some work being accomplished, "That's done," | Louis,

until now it has become the expression among the people for anything they enjoy. The nearest thing in American slang that I can think of is: "That's out of sight," or "That's bully." Anyhow, whenever we want to express delight or appreciation of ever we want to express delight or appreciation of anything we simply say, "welakahoa." I redict for it a vogue in America.—(Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong, in Leslie's Weekly.

'Are you a native of this parish?" was a quesently put to a witness in a Scottish court. "Maistley, Yer Honour," was the reply.

"I mean, were you born in this parish?" "Na, Yer Honour, I wasna born in this parish;

but I'm maist a native for a' that."

"You came here when you were a child, I sup-pose you mean?" said the Sheriff,

No, sir, I'm jist here about sax year noo." "Then, how do you come to be nearly a native of Weel, ye see, whan I cam here, sax year sin'. I jist weighed eight stane, an' I'm seventeen stane

, sae ye see that about nine stane o' me belongs to this parish an' the ither eight comes from Cam-Customer (severely)-Do you sell diseased meat

Butcher (blandly)—Worse than that. Customer (excitedly)—Mercy on us! How can that be possible? Butcher (confidentially)—The meat I sell is dead -absolutely dead, sir. Customer (sheepishly)—Oh!—(Tit-Bits. A man named Smith in St. Paul, in a lecture the

a system of philosophy which will shortly be forgotten. I like to meet those long-haired literary men."

They always have more sense than you expecto find after looking at them."—(Chicago News. It was a Chleago man who, having purchased a kaleidoscope, brought it back the next day and in-

dignantly explained he had tried to play on the blamed thing for an hour, and had not been able to get a tune out of it.

His Absent-Mindedness, -Professor (after dinner, looking at his empty plate in a rage)-There, we've had spinach and egg again-you know perfectly well. Amella, that I can't eat it:-(Fliegende Blatter

NEW PLANS FOR MONITORS.

Prime Minister, will "turn his back on" General MUCH MORE FORMIDABLE VESSELS WILL BE BUILT.

> THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DECIDES TO MAKE NEW CONTRACTS WHICH WILL DOUBLE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE COAST DEFENDERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, Nov. 2.-The Navy Department has decided not to waste the \$5,000,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress in building four single-turret monitors on the original plans, for which contracts were awarded a month ago, but will make new centracts for vessels with double turrets, double the coal capacity, and a thousand tons greater displacement, precisely in accordance with the plans recommended in The Tribune of October 4. As a result of the competition for these vessels

I, contracts were made as follows: The Arkansas, Newport News Company The Connecticut, Bath Iron Works 875 000

ending with the opening of bids on October

As pointed out in The Tribune at the time, this aggregate left \$1.578,000 from the amount appropriated by Congress, which would have again announced. Let it be hoped they will enabled the Government to secure two more such vessels within the authorized limit of expense; but the number of vessels being fixed by law, it was shown that the surplus of a million stood' that this country took Porto Rico in full and a half could be advantageously put into stead of all war indemnity from Spain. It would the four vessels where it would do the most be highly interesting to know by whom that good after the manner pursued a month earlier at the instance of The Tribune in securing faster battle-ships, with greater coal endurance than the Naval Board on Construction had thought it possible to design. ACTION OF THE BOARD ON CONSTRUCTION.

The Board held a protracted meeting to-day to consider this proposition, which was presented to its members in the form of an order from Secretary Long to reconsider the subject of the monitors and see if an arrangement could be made with the builders to increase the original displacement of 2,700 tons to the necessary tonnage to carry four guns instead of two and to secure as large an increase of coal capacity as possible. The Board had learned a month age from The Tribune that the four conre not only willing but anxious to add at least 1.375 tons displacement to each of the vessels within the appropriation, and thereby double the armament, quadruple the coal endurance and increase the seaworthiness and other factors of efficiency many fold, and Its members or some of them had devoted nearly a month to the consideration of these facts.

At to-day's meeting Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, N. J., who will build the Florida, was present with modified plans, which he had carefully worked out on the suggested lines, and after closely questioning him the Board made a unanimous recommendation to Secretary Long, proposing to have the contractors raise the displacement of the monitors from the original 2,700 tons to 4,000 tons, substituting four ; 10-inch rifles in two turrets for the single turret with twin 12-inch guns, and providing for 400 tons of coal instead of 200; the speed remaining as at first proposed, twelve knots.

LESSONS OF THE WAR UTILIZED.

It was shown to be entirely feasible to add another turret containing twin 12-inch guns Astern on the increased displacement similar to that placed forward in the earlier plans, but it was deemed best to take advantage of one of the greatest naval lessons of the war with Spain in making the changes in these vessels

Spain in making the changes in these versels and to secure the henefit of the latest 10-inch quick-fire rifles, using smokeless powder, with augmented initial velocity, instead of the older pattern 12-inch gun of materially less effectiveness than the new weapon.

The increased displacement of the four new monitors will not only make them larger and more effective than the Monterey and the Monadnock, which were sent across the Pacific to hold Manila, and considerably larger than the Amphitrite, the Miantonomoh and the Terror, but it will do away with the unsteadiness of those vessels as gun platforms, which led to the sharp criticism of them by Admiral Samp-

of those vessels as gun platforms, which led to the sharp criticism of them by Admiral Samp-son at the bombardment of San Juan. C. B. Orcutt, of the Newport News company, which will build the Arkansas, was in Wash-ington to-day, and expressed himself as de-lighted to have an opportunity to make the de-sired improvements in that vessel, and Henry, T. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, who is now in San Francisco, preparing to lay the keel of the Wyoming, told Secretary Long when sign-ing the contract for that vessel that he disliked build her on the original plans, and hoped the Department would find a way of improving

NATIONAL ART CLUB INCORPORATED.

CLUBHOUSE TO BE MAINTAINED IN THIS CITY-LIST OF DIRECTORS.

Albany, Nov. 2.-The National Art Club of New York City filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The club proposes t promote the mutual acquaintance of art lovers and workers in the United States, and to maintain a clubhouse in New-York City which shall be peculiarly fit for social purposes in connection with art. Its directors are Henry Walters and Daniel C Gilman, of Baltimore, Md.: James W. Ellsworth and B. Hall McCormick, of Chicago; Allan Marquand, of Princeton, N. J.; Perry Belmont, J. Carroll Beckwith, Walter Cook, Robert W. De Forest. Charles De Kay, I. Wyman Drummond, William Evans, Henry E. Howland, Brayton Ives, John La Farge, Charles Rollinson Lamb, Howard Mans-field, George E. Post, Samuel T. Shaw, Louis C. Tiffany, Spencer Trask, John Q. A. Ward and Thomas W. Wood, of New-York, and George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, Mo.

TO CELEBRATE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.-The committee of prominent subject and determine in what manner the centenmal anniversary of the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana by the United States can best be cele-brated have decided, and will so report, that the holding of a world's fair in 1903 will be the best way to bonor the event, and express the conviction that such a fair can be successfully held in St.

THE GREAT MEETING IN THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE TO-NIGHT-MESSRS, ROBB, CHOATE,

> KERNAN AND CARTER TO SPEAK-TWELVE THOUSAND APPLI-

All arrangements have been completed for the mass-meeting which has been organized by the Committee of One Hundred to take place tonight in the Gran'l Central Palace. The meeting promises to be a worthy climax to the splendid campaign which the committee, in the comparatively short time it has had at its disposal, has waged for the maintenance of the continued independence of the judiciary of this

city. There is little doubt that the attendance at this meeting will be the largest seen at any gathering in the campaign. The Grand Central Palace will hold at least fourten thousand or fifteen thousand people and as applications have been received alone for no fewer than other day, disposed of Herbert Spencer by referring to him as "an old man in London, who has built twelve thousand hox and platform tickets, the indications are that, large as the hall is, it will not rearly accommodate all the thousands who will seek admittance. The Executive Committee, however, has arranged to take care of all those who are unable to get into the hall. All the trucks which have been employed in the East Side compaign will be placed in the streets in the vicinity of the Palace for the use of the speakers who will address the overflow meetings, which are expected to be very large. J. Hampden Robb will preside, and the other speakers will be Joseph H. Choate, John D. Kernan and James C. Carter.

A CORPS OF WORKERS.

Preble Tucker, chairman of the Committee on Watchers, has now secured a competent corps of workers to look after the interests of Justices Daly and Cohen on Election Day. Among the lawyers who have volunteered to act as watchers are the following:

Isiac M. Aron. James A. Allen. Charles C. Brewste P. Ludlow Chrystie. Robert T. Cone. Frederick A. Camp.

Isaac S. Heller, Marcus Halfand, Frederick C. Lawyer, A. S. Laria, David B. Lankey, Theodore H. Lord, H. S. McKaye, R. Bert C. McCormick Richard D. Morse, J. Barnett Nash, Clause Oppenheimer,

"We hope to have at least one watcher in every election district," Mr. Tucker said, yesterday afternoon. "We ought to have two, one to count and the other to keep tally. We shall have to have two in the worst election districts, and we ought to have volunteers enough to put two in every district. The Committee of One Hundred has no right under the law to have watchers of its own at the polls, and so we shall have to have our watchers authorized by the Citizens Union and the Republican and Prohibition parties.

"The Citizens Union has already agreed to issue certificates to all the watchers the committee may appoint, and most of our watchers will probably be authorized by that organization. The Republicans have agreed to appoint our watchers in all the districts they can, but under the law no party can have more than two watchers at any one polling-place, and the Republicans cannot spare many of their certificates. Alfred Lauterbach, the son of Edward Lauterbach, has offered to provide watchers for us in the XXth Assembly District, and Major Avery D. Andrews has volunteered to do the same in the XXIIId Assembly District. The Good Government Club of the XIXth Assembly District is going to secure watchers for that district, and Good Government Club F and Good Government Club E are to look after the Vth and XVIIIth Assembly districts, respectively."

A LETTER TO MERCHANTS.

With the idea of impressing upon the mercial and business men of this city the in portance of the issue for which the committee is fighting, the following letter was mailed yesterday to the members of the Merchants' Association:

terday to the members of the Merchants' Association:

Dear Sir: We wish to impress upon you the gravity of the issue touching the nomination and election of judges involved in the coming election. No partisan consideration is properly involved. The question is purely one of good morals and pure administration of the laws. On the one hand it is demanded that the Justices of the Supreme Court, as the price of nomination and election, shall surrender the control of their judicial acts to the party leaders controlling their nomination; on the other, it is conceiled that the official acts of judges snould be absolutely independent of any piedzes or obligations to any political party.

The importance of this issue to business men cannot be overestimated. The chief business men cannot be overestimated. The chief business men the court is adjusting property interests in dispute between litigants, and in the course of this business come under the court is adjusting property interests in dispute estates. Dishonest or liceapable receivers can dissipate a great part of the assets placed in their hinds, and whatever is thus dissipated by waste or fees is the merchant's loss. Many of the suits in which you engage are sent to referees, who can greatly increase the expenses of such suits.

It is the power to control appointments such as these that is demanded by Richard Croket. To yote for the Democratic nominees for Justices of the Supreme Court officials who are not responsible to the Court, and who hold their places and the opportunity to make profit out of them as a reward for political service.

We have no desire to influence your opinion as to the political candidates upon either party ticket, but we would respectfully arge that you was to the political candidates upon either party ticket, but we would respectfully arge that you was to the political candidates upon either party ticket, but we would respectfully arge that you was to the political candidates upon either party the behavior of the form of the control of thei

CLARENCE WHITMAN,
EDWARD PAGE,
SETH M. MILLIKEN,
JOHN C. EAMISS,
JOHN O'STLLIVAN,
T. H. LANE,
GEORGE FREDERICK VIETOR,
GEORGE D. SWEETSER,
W. L. STRONG.

WHAT MR. DELAFIELD SAYS.

Lewis L. Delafield, a prominent Democratio lawyer, said yesterday, in commenting upon the judiciary campaign:

By the refusal to renominate Justices Daly and Cohen the individual whose personal views are supreme in undemocratic Tammany Hall has rejected the sound principle that judges who have served fearlessly and ably should be re-elected. This by itself would justify the present popular uprising in favor of the two Justices named. But worse remains. Mr. Croker, speaking as the official mouthpiece of Tammany Hall, has boldly and publicly declared that his refusal to renominate Justice Daly was because, while sitting upon the bench and acting as Justice, he refused to conform his judicial action to the demands of Tammany Hall has expressly announced to the world that it will punish a judge who refuses to do the bidding of its leaders. Tammany will nominate no judges except those of whose subserviency to control it is well assured, and that the Individuals whom it has now placed in nomination are pledged to bend their judicial action to its will.

Are our people blind? Is any mind so clouded

its will.

Are our people blind? Is any mind so clouded or conselence perverted that it can fail to see the momentous character of the issue thus arregantly raised? The judgments of the Court are to depend not upon the justice of the cause but upon the will of the political leader. That is what Mr. Croker asserts. Of what avail, then, are con-